

Iron County Register

By ELI D. AKE.
BRANTON, MISSOURI

When a woman won't she won't—and the reason she won't is because.

The use of snake venom is increasing in the practice of medicine, and its price is soaring upward rapidly.

An Englishman has discovered a new illuminating gas. Perhaps it will throw some light upon those English jokes.

Prof. Redlich of Vienna university, who has accepted an invitation to lecture at Harvard next spring, will not speak in Austrian.

At present, the 'anias, if we mistake not, hold the record for fast ocean travel, but the 'ies have aspirations in the same direction.

A story is told of a Connecticut rooster that chews tobacco and tries to exorcise like a man. Evidently the nature fakers are dying hard.

If Peary is so certain he could find the pole for \$25,000, he ought to have no trouble at all in mortgaging his subsequent lecture trip for the money.

The French academy, when full, contains 40 "immortals." Two of them, Ludovic Halevy and Francois Coppee, have lately proved their mortality by dying.

We congratulate San Francisco on having a new date. Until now it has been "since the earthquake." Hereafter it will be "since the coming of the fleet."

Thousands of years hence, when scientists are looking for relics of prehistoric man, probably they will come across several ancient automobiles in Siberia.

Persons whose incomes do not keep pace with their aspirations will be glad to learn that it is quite correct now to wear topazes, if they prefer them to diamonds.

Woman suffrage in Finland is said by a male scientist to have increased insanity in that country. We expect to see this statement mildly disputed, not to say laid out stiff and cold.

A celebrated doctor says that the sun is not bad for blondes, as has been reported. Did the doctor never see a blonde complexion that had carelessly been left out in the sun?

The Kalamazoo man who was struck by lightning three times must prove a great source of encouragement to those politicians who have held their lightning rods for a long time without getting results.

Germany thinks it is entitled to a two-cent postage with the United States if Great Britain is. The cost of transmitting letters written in German is no greater than that of sending messages expressed in shorter words.

At last Homer has met his only real rival. The "seven cities" which claimed the blind bard are outnumbered by the municipalities which claim the author of "Casey at the Bat." The love for really great poetry has not declined.

American men, according to a disaffected continental husband of an American girl, are slaves to their wives' slightest whims. As yet, however, we have heard of no movement for the emancipation of down-trodden American men. The trouble with them is that they glory in their slavery.

Those new words that have been written to fit the tune of "Dixie" represent a total waste of time and labor on the part of the author, as might have been expected. Nobody wants them. Does anybody suppose that a new version of "Home, Sweet Home," ever could supplant the commonplace but immortal song known by that name?

Leon Delagrangé, the French aeroplanist, who has just driven his flying machine more than six miles at Rome, while the king and queen of Italy looked on, says that his machine now needs only a few minor improvements to solve the problem of dirigible flight. We have an idea that he will find that making these few minor improvements is like putting on the finishing touches to make a perfect poem.

When the question of relinquishing to Turkey some forts on the Midian coast was under discussion, the late Lord Salisbury wrote to Lord Cromer privately: "I would not be too much impressed by what the soldiers tell you about the strategic importance of these places. It is their way, if they were allowed full scope, they would insist on the importance of garrisoning the moon, in order to protect us from Mars." That was written before the beginning of the more or less profitable current discussion as to the habitability of the next outside neighbor of the earth.

Long ago Defoe reminded his countrymen, in "The True-Born Englishman," that the Englishman is compounded of many races. The compound is more complex in this country than in any other, and we have high hopes of the mixture. In a Wisconsin town, named Roosevelt, which is Dutch, of-ficers elected were—if reporters and telegraphers erred not—Strzelewicz, Cichocki, Szalaj, Zakowicz, Swicki, Tevlar, Kodzinski, Porzanski, Orzechowski, Lemanski and Walter Tyler. Possibly, suggests Youth's Companion, Tyler is a misprint for Tylov.

The present liberal parliament has been in existence long enough for the London cabmen to learn that it is different from its predecessors. An officer of the house of commons said the other day that ten years ago the yard of the parliament building was filled every night with cabs waiting for a fare. Nowadays cabs are scarce, and the motor-cabs do not wait about the building at all. Many members ride on the public "buses" or the underground railroad, and save their money; they regard a cab fare as an unnecessary expense.

1 DEAD, 4 INJURED

RUSHING PAST SIGNAL, M. & T. TRAIN IS DERAILED.

CONDUCTOR SCALDED TO DEATH

Men in Cab Failed to See Warning. Two Cars Topple Across Right of Way.

St. Louis—One man was killed, another critically injured and three others were bruised when a Missouri, Kansas & Texas eastbound passenger crashed into a freight train, opposite Forsythe Junction tower, on De Baliviere avenue, Sunday morning at 5:50 o'clock, after the block tower man threw the derailing switch.

The Dead.
FIELDS W. LONG of Moberly, Mo., 35 years old, Wabash conductor, acting as pilot on the Katy; scalded from head to foot and right forearm fractured. Died at St. Mary's infirmary at 9 o'clock Sunday night.

The Injured.
Mike Collins, 54 years old, Hannibal, Mo., M. & T. engineer, badly scalded and internally injured. Taken to St. Mary's infirmary.
Orville Clayton, fireman, New Franklin, Mo., bruised about face and body.
H. Goodwin, Sedalia, Mo., messenger American Express Co., bruised.

F. L. McNichols, St. Louis, express clerk, right arm crushed by falling safe in express car.

The accident occurred on the Wabash tracks, which the Katy has been using from Moberly to St. Louis since the flood.

Long Did Not See Freight.
Long, the dead man, who was an experienced Wabash conductor, was in the engineer's cab, as is customary when one railroad is using tracks of another road, keeping the engineer informed as to curves, grades, block signals, etc. He did not notice the freight until the passenger was within a few feet of it.

F. A. Phillips, the tower man, of 4299 Evans avenue, saw the Katy coming and set the block signal, but not quick enough, as the train plunged by.

The locomotive fell over across the right of way, dragging the combination mail and smoker, but the other coaches, filled with several scores of passengers, remained on the track.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO CLEVELAND.

Sought Little for Himself, Princeton Dean Tells N. E. A.

Cleveland, Ohio—Andrew F. West, dean of the Princeton Graduate School, paid a remarkable tribute to the late Grover Cleveland at the closing session of the National Educational Convention Friday. Dean West's subject was "The Personal Touch in Teaching."

Closing his address, he said: "Grover Cleveland's whole career was filled with work, hard work, unrewarded work, intimate personal work. He did not seek great things for himself but he did great things for us and he was himself greater than what he did."

The directors Friday night selected Denver for the 1909 convention.

TWO HUNDRED IN BURNING MINE

Troops Called Out to Watch Grief-Stricken Relatives.

Yusovo, Russia—Flames are adding their horror to the explosion in the mine at Rikovsky Thursday, and a total death list of 200 is feared.

Already 160 bodies have been taken out. More than 200 men are still in the mine and the flames make their rescue extremely difficult. The most pathetic scenes are enacted around the mine, where the families of the miners are gathered. Driven mad by despair and grief, troops have been called on to hold them in check.

Aid has been asked of other towns, as the hospital and medical facilities here are inadequate. Many of the bodies taken from the mine are terribly mangled, showing the terrific force of the explosion.

Civil War Veteran Dies.

Leavenworth, Kas.—Edward F. Reilly, a noted veteran of the civil war, died suddenly of heart disease here. He was a volunteer soldier in the battle of Wilson Creek, and was afterward first lieutenant in the First Kansas infantry. He was promoted to captain for gallantry.

Canal Commission Buys Tug.

Washington—The isthmian canal commission has bought the tug M. E. Scully of Perth Amboy, N. J., for \$44,500. She will be sent to the isthmus about the middle of July, stopping at Newport News, Va., to take in tow two barges being built there for the canal commission.

Sues for \$10,000 Damages.

Tulsa, Okla.—J. H. Preister of this city has brought suit in the district court of Tulsa county against the Frisco railroad, asking \$10,000 damages for the death of his son Harry, whose murdered and mangled body was found in a sealed car of wheat in the Frisco yards at Francis, Okla., two years ago.

Rear Admiral Thomas Dead.

Delmont, Cal.—Rear Admiral Chas. M. Thomas, retired, died here Friday night of heart disease.

Col. Hamill Dead.

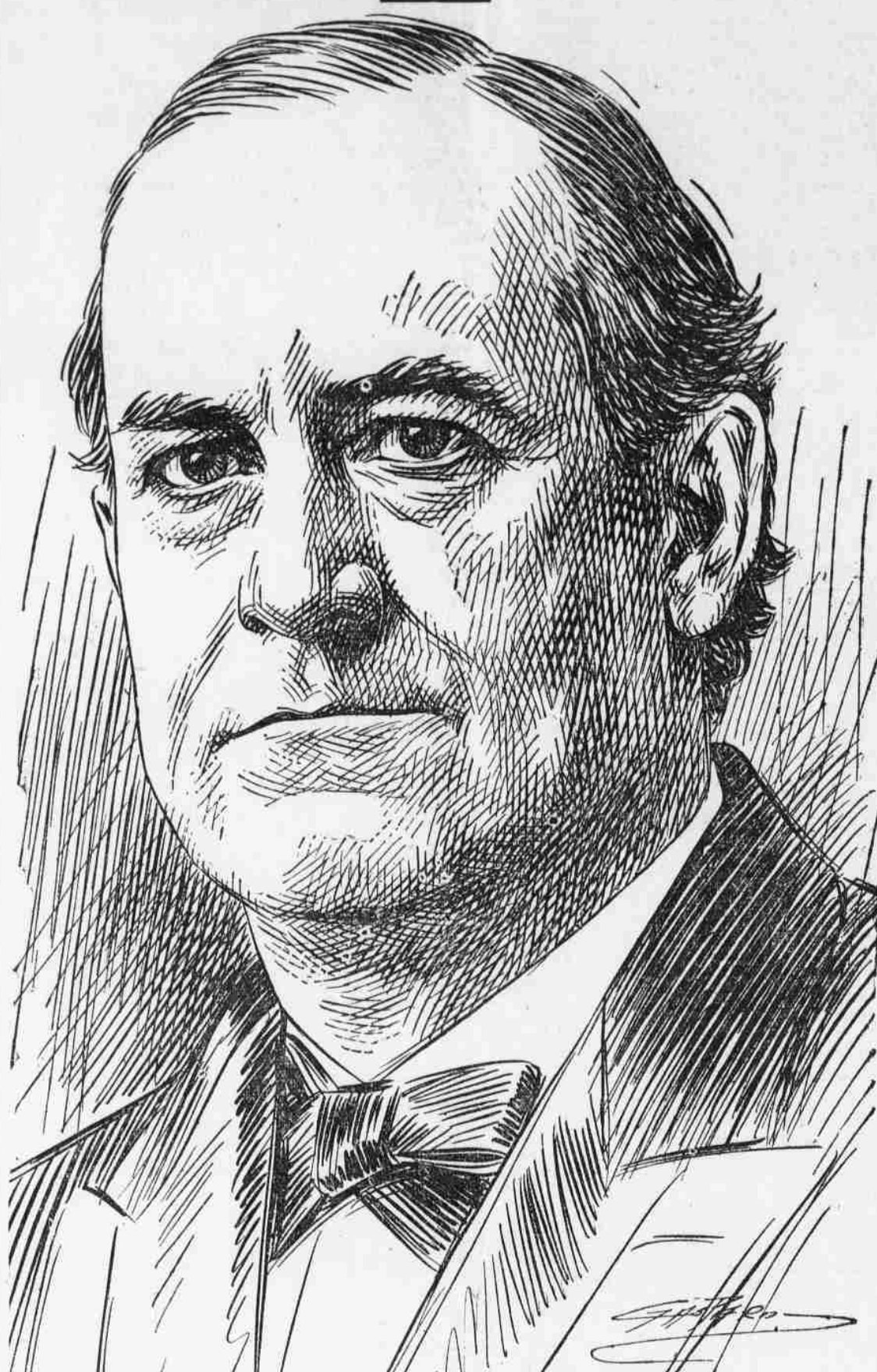
San Juan, P. R.—Colonel Torrence Hamill, Chief of the Insular Police, died here Friday. Col. Hamill was formerly attached to the Fifth U. S. cavalry. The body will be taken to Washington and buried.

Gen. Forest's Soldier Dead.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. H. Freeman of Roosevelt, a member of Gen. Forest's famous cavalry during the civil war, and a hero of many battles, died at his home at the age of 86 last week.

CONVENTION IS OPENED

Proceedings of the First Day in the Great National Gathering of the Democrats at Denver---City Elaborately Decorated in Their Honor



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Denver, July 7.—The Democratic national convention was formally called to order at noon by Thomas Taggart, chairman of the national committee, in the spacious auditorium erected by the citizens of Denver for the use of the convention.

Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Wyoming, one of the most eloquent and able prelates in America, made the opening prayer.

Call for Convention Read.

After the delegates and visitors had settled in their seats, Urey Woodson of Kentucky, secretary of the national committee, read the call for the convention, and a brief period of delay followed. The committee on rules then made its report, and the officers of the convention were announced. They are as follows:

Temporary Chairman—Theodore A. Bell, California.

General Secretary—Urey Woodson, Kentucky.

Assistant General Secretary—Edwin Sefton, Washington, D. C.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin, Missouri.

Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. Fenn, Indiana.

Chief Doorkeeper—Eugene W. Sullivan, Illinois.

Parliamentarian—H. D. Crutchfield, Kentucky.

Chaplain for Opening Day—Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Wyoming.

Officia: Stenographer—M. W. Blumberg, Washington, D. C.

Temporary Chairman Theodore A. Bell, in his speech, frequently aroused his audience to enthusiasm, and the applause was especially generous and lasting where reference was made to the record of the party or the leaders whom Democrats delight to honor.

National Colors Used.

Red, white and blue were the only colors used in decorating the auditorium, and the decorations were the most elaborate ever seen in a Democratic convention. A unique feature was 52 huge stars artistically arranged on the ceiling. These stars represented the states, territories and insular possessions, the names appearing in blue letters and a white background in the center of each star. The

points of the stars were red and white.

Directly over the speaker's platform, against the wall of the building near the junction with the ceiling, was a large shield, 16 feet high, carrying six flags 12 feet long draped in artistic folds. In addition to this main shield there were four other shields over the platform, each ten feet high. The six flags on these shields were eight feet long.

Just below the main shield hung a mammoth portrait of George Washington, 14 by 16 feet in dimensions. Red, white and blue bunting was draped from the sides of the shield to the bottom of the portrait of the "Father of His Country."

Directly under the last shield, on each side of the Washington portrait, was suspended a portrait, one of Thomas Jefferson and the other of Andrew Jackson. On each side of these pictures a large American flag was draped. These flags are 40 by 60 feet in dimensions. Beyond these pictures, at each end of the wall, and hanging above the gallery, was suspended a pendant, ten feet in diameter, upon which bunting was draped. Upon these pendants a tiger was painted. The back of the platform was banked with palms. Twenty stuffed American eagles, with extended wings, were suspended over the platform, each bird carrying in his bill red, white and blue silk ribbons that were draped back to the wall.

Balcony and Galleries Draped.

In the auditorium the balcony extends all the way around the huge building, but the galleries are limited to each end. The front of the balcony and the fronts of the galleries and boxes were draped with bunting, 55,000 yards being necessary to complete this part of the decorative scheme. At intervals of five feet shields, three feet high, were placed.

Thousands of yards of bunting were used in draping the corridors of the building and the walls of the balcony and galleries. Delegates were supplied with small American flags to wave when their feelings reached a pitch that compelled an extraordinary demonstration.

Although the decorations in the auditorium were elaborate, the street

decorations were even more picturesque, and the illumination scheme was the most brilliant Denver ever attempted.

Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, three of the main thoroughfares in the city, were revelations in color. On Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets there are eight iron ornamental electric poles to a block, four on each side of the street. On these streets the poles were draped with red, white and blue bunting. Wires were stretched across the street from these poles and from each wire two American flags were suspended. The flags hung over the street and were "weighted" to prevent them from becoming tangled and torn by the wind.

On Seventeenth street the scheme was the same, except there were only six poles to each block, two at each corner and two at each alley.

At each crossing two wires were strung diagonally across the intersection, from which red, white and blue incandescent lights hung. The business houses along the three streets were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags. Elaborate and costly electric display signs had been put in place on the buildings, and at night Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets were a blaze of light.

Electric display signs are one of the main features of business life in Denver. Every merchant has an electric sign, and as all of the streets that cross the three thoroughfares described are live business streets, the committee on illumination did not find it necessary to add much in the way of light to these avenues of trade.

However, the business houses were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags, so the entire business section of Denver was a mass of color when the big convention opened.

The people of Denver, in addition to decorating their city and providing a beautiful and commodious auditorium for the Democratic national convention, seemed determined to convince every visitor that true western hospitality is not a thing of the past in this city. The real Denverite is hospitable because hospitality is in the atmosphere in the wonderful Rocky mountain country.

A New Force.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, in a recent interview, declared that the heavier-than-air flying machine is an entire success, and that within a short time such machines will carry the mails of this country and provide the quickest means of transportation. It would seem from the reports of the experiments of Prof. Bell and the Wright Brothers, that this view is well-founded. And if it be so, the government of the United States will be the greatest beneficiary of the innovation; because aerodromes will supply competitors of the railroads in the mail service, and give us relief from the railway monopolies. Such machines would, however, make smuggling so easy that our revenue system might have to be changed in order to raise the money now derived from the tariff. Military and naval methods would also have to be changed to meet new conditions.

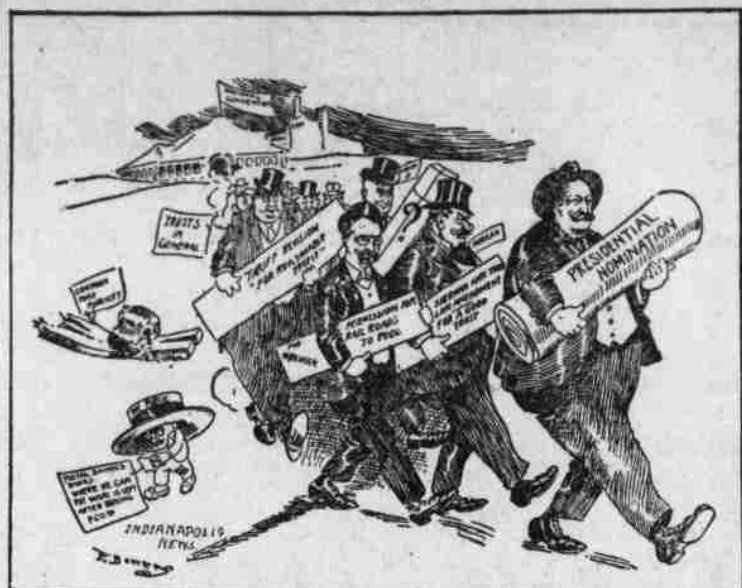
Saskatchewan's Great Future.

Saskatchewan, Canada, will some day be the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, owing to the peculiarly advantageous conditions of its soil.

At the Card Table.

Horan—Is O'Brien a good bluffer? Doran—No; whenever he gets a shpade he spits on his hands.—Illustrated Bits.

WHAT THEY GOT AT CHICAGO.



ATTEMPT OLD TRICK

REPUBLICANS AGAIN RESORT TO EVASION.

Denial That Unreasonable and in Some Cases Prohibitive Tariff Schedules Have Fostered Trusts Cannot Deceive People.

Is the Republican party responsible for the trusts and combines that are sheltered by the tariff? As every trust or combine will be found to have some monopoly behind it, the party that has fostered this monopoly, principally by enacting high and in some cases prohibitive tariff rates, which prevent competition from abroad, must be held responsible. How is it possible to separate the two questions of tariff reform and control of the trusts, which are so blended with each other?

To escape from this dilemma of the tariff that has fostered and protected the trusts, the Republicans declare that tariff revision and regulation of the trusts are absolutely separate and distinct questions. Thus President Roosevelt in 1903 declared in a speech to his fellow citizens:

"One point we must steadily keep in mind. The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem."

With all due deference to President Roosevelt, we submit that he is in error. While it is true that no amount of tariff revising could effect a complete solution of "the so-called trust problem," it is and long has been notorious that a number of trusts are sheltered by schedules that enable them to practice an oppressive extortion.

Why have the Republicans refused to reform the tariff schedules that protect the trusts? If the Republican leaders are correct in saying that "no change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the trust problem," why keep these high schedules on the statute book? These tariff schedules do not produce revenue, because they are too high in most cases to permit the importation of foreign products.

The much boasted trust-busting of President Roosevelt has never attacked those industrial combines that fatten by the tariff, but he has confined his efforts to another class of combinations of which the Northern Securities merger is the type. Results show that was a waste of effort, for the combination still exists between the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington railroads, and the rates they charge have not been reduced by the dissolution of the merger.

The prosecution of the Standard Oil trust, with the resulting large fines, has not reduced the price of oil to consumers, nor have the fines been collected, and probably never will be. The Standard Oil trust was fined for receiving rebates from the railroads, and the trusts may still be secretly receiving rebates for aught any of us know. If the tariff law had not been adroitly changed by the proviso that protects the oil trust from competition, the price of oil would undoubtedly have been 50 per cent. less than it has been for the past ten years. Otherwise the fear of foreign oil being imported would have forced the trusts to keep down the price of its products to prevent loss of trade.

It is only now just before election, when the people have been aroused by the discovery of how greatly they have been plundered by the tariff protecting the trusts, that some of the Republican politicians are willing to declare for tariff revision "after election." If the dark political clouds should again roll by and the people again show their belief in Republican promises by electing a Republican administration and a Republican congress, would not the Republican managers endorse the position of President Roosevelt quoted above and decline to reform the tariff?

Waste in Washington.

During the last seven months the forced rule among the citizens of this country has been retrenchment and economy. Literally and figuratively people have been "wearing out their old clothes" and saving their money, when they have had any, for emergencies. The only expenditures they have not been able to retrench on are the heavy taxes which the Republican party in congress has obstinately refused to lighten. And while the load has been chined upon the backs of the people, the congress has gone on spending the people's money as if it came as easily as water. Extravagance as were the government's expenditures during the booming times of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, they have been exceeded by more than \$6,500,000 a month since the current fiscal year began.

"When you teach children to avoid kissing, swapping gum and eating half-baked foods and to be clean, you will be doing something to prevent tuberculosis," declared Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, at the recent convention of the American Medical association in Chicago.

CURRENCY AND THE BANKS.

Republicans Again Have Shown Their Subservency to Wall Street.

When the supreme court, in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, decided that the government has the right to charter banks to issue paper money under the provision of the constitution to "coin money" it opened the way for all the financial troubles we have been heir to. That decision opened the way to the national bank charters which have since been the pets of the Republican party. The issue of their bond-secured currency has been the excuse for extravagance; and the hundreds of millions they have made by the manipulation of United States bonds has been a severe tax upon the people. The whole financial power of the government has been used to protect and perpetuate the national banks. During the late panic certificates of indebtedness and Panama bonds were issued to protect the interests of the Wall Street national banks, not that the government needed the proceeds of those issues, but that the Wall Street banks needed it to carry them through the panic. Even with these millions added to the funds already on deposit the banks could not pay their depositors except in cashiers' checks.

It is now proposed to fasten upon the country, a bond-secured bank currency in perpetuity, by adopting as its basis "other securities than the United States bonds." That is the purpose of the currency bill passed by congress; and the Republican managers are responsible for it.

The secretary of the treasury is now putty in the hands of the Wall street interests. The Standard Oil and Morgan interests, under this "long stride forward in rounding out and perfecting the national banking system" as Mr. Treat explains it, will have a good market for their railroad and other bonds from the banks which will now be compelled to purchase them.

Can you think of a law, passed by a Republican congress, which has not favored the Wall street interests, or of a Republican secretary of the treasury who has not interpreted the law in the interest of the same financiers?

MAKE THE FIGURES PUBLIC.

People Have Right to Know Who Contribute to Campaign Funds.

Why should there be any secrecy about campaign funds? After all, they are not benefactions, but contributions to the expenses of a party by the success of which the contributor thinks his fellow citizens will be benefited. We all know that the Republicans, who furnish the principal examples of magnificence in giving during campaign time, are actuated by the purest motives of Americanism. They believe it will be for the greatest good of the greatest number to give a new lease of power to the party which has reduced the United States to the fifth place among the educated nations. The cause of Republican neglect of the educational industry is that Republicans are too obtuse to see it is an industry and one of vital importance. We think Scotland was probably the first country which had a popular educational system, and it saved her from being gobbled up by England when every other country round about had been assimilated without benevolence. Education made the Scots more than a match for the English soldiery, most of whom could neither read nor write and were proud of this merit. Since Republicans are about to expend large sums of money in trying to secure a continuation of the reign of ignorance, and since they will spend money freely in order to maintain conditions which produce illiteracy and tend to give them cheap, ignorant labor, we should all have the privilege of reading the names of the contributors to the grand old cause. We would like to know who subscribes his thousands and who his tens of thousands.